THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1772. THE NUMBER 346.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE.

DIFFERENCE *between* RESENTMENT *and* REVENGE.

RESENTMENT and REVENGE, though terms very diſtinct in their ſignifications, are yet frequently confounded, and indiſcriminately applied. Reſentment is the haſty ſpark which flaſhes from a generous mind, indignant at affronts: Revenge is the dark deliberate miſchief of an ignoble ſoul, which broods in ſilence over its injuries. The one is the jealous guardian and aſſertor of conſcious honour; the other the ſlow avenger of loſt reputation, which it has not power to protect. The one is the becoming ſpirit of a man; the other is the gloomy delight of a fiend.

It argues conſcious unworthineſs to bear ill treatment patiently: Honour in a man is as eſtimable as chaſtity in a woman; and it is a duty which he owes to himſelf to check defamatory reflections with jealous indignation. If the tongue of calumny and reproach dares avow its ſlanderous inſult, and refuſes to make the reparation, which offended worth has a right to demand, it then becomes an act of neceſſity to enforce the juſtice due to our character, though at the hazard of our lives. But we ought not brutally to deem our adverſary's blood as a tribute of juſtice, nor inconſiderately ſuppoſe that an amends which prevents an opportunity of reparation. Hence ariſes an eſſential difference between the worthy and the worthleſs. The worthleſs, knowing that the meaſure of their diſhonour exceeds the bounds of accuſation, endeavour by the death of their adverſary to bury the teſtimony of their ſhame: The worthy, confiding in their integrity, ſeek not the deſtruction of their antagoniſt. By a brave and noble behaviour in their own vindication, they oppoſe the prejudice of thoſe who treat them with reproach. But though the indignity they receive raiſes in them the ſpirit of manly oppoſition, yet it does not provoke them to inhuman ſlaughter; they do not attempt the life of their injurious opponent. To them it is ample ſatisfaction to pardon the man whom they have power to puniſh. To forgive, after having ſucceſsfully exerted our valour, is the ſevereſt method of chaſtiſing a vanquiſhed foe. Such conduct may ſerve to correct his miſtake, and induce him to conceive kinder ſentiments in our favour. He may live to revere that virtue he has offended, and be as forward to publiſh the worth which he has approved and experienced as he was raſh in paſſing a precipitate and miſtaken cenſure.

But the worthleſs have no ſuch hopes to entertain. They are ſenſible that the longer they are known their infamy will become more public, and therefore they purſue thoſe with unremitting vengeance who expoſe them to detection, and wound them with the ſting of honeſt (though perhaps incautious) veracity. Both are moved at reproaches, but they are affected from different motives. The one, leſt they ſhould prejudice his fame, which he is anxious to preſerve; the other, leſt they proclaim his diſhonour, which he is careful to conceal.

If I am rightly informed concerning the laws of England, they are in theſe caſes moſt ſhamefully defective. I have been told that a regard for a man's reputation is one of their principal and avowed objects; but upon a minute enquiry, I find that it profects reputation no further than the injury it ſuſtains may prove detrimental to worldly intereſt, or ſubject the injured to corporal or pecuniary puniſhment, or loſs of life (except in caſes of *ſcandalum magnatum.*) If you call a tradeſman a cheat, or any man a thief, the law has furniſhed them with a remedy againſt you; but you may with impunity give any one the lie, which in all ages has been conſidered as the ultimate of opprobium, and to imply the moſt deadly defiance. You may revile another in the moſt bitter and taunting terms of contumely; you may tell him that it is a vice to know him; that he is a diſgrace to human nature; you may ſting him with reproachful invectives even to madneſs, and he can have no redreſs for ſuch grievous wrongs, unleſs he puts himſelf in a ſtate of nature, and acts both as judge and executioner; and then the law will condemn him for defending that reputation which itſelf refuſes to protect. Nay, I have been told by men of gravity and eminence in their profeſſion, that you may call a woman a whore, and that ſhe can obtain no remedy for the abuſe, unleſs ſhe can prove that ſhe has ſuſtained particular damage from the ſhocking imputation of incontinence.

Are ſuch laws calculated for the good regulation of civilized ſocieties, which regard our fame no farther than its prejudice affects our intereſt? The primary object of all laws ſhould be to inſpire a love and veneration of honour and virtue. Expreſſions which diſturb our peace of mind, expoſe us to contempt, and torture us on the rack of ſhame, ſtrike more horror to a feeling, generous ſoul, than poverty or death.

If thoſe who uſe an unbecoming licence of ſpeech, or were found guilty of obloquy and detraction, were branded with infamy, and obliged to make ſome ſervile ſubmiſſion to the party offended; and if under pain of ſome heavy penalty, men were compelled to ſubmit their private reſentments to public deciſion, ſuch regulations would contribute greatly to promote an amendment of manners, and prevent the miſchiefs which proceed from the haſty fury of virtuous pride, which diſdains to appeal to others to redreſs its wrongs.

LETTER *from Count* TESSIN *to his Royal pupil* GUSTAVUS, *Prince of* SWEDEN.

MOST men are born with a taſte or paſſion for ſome peculiar object: But it appears more obviouſly in Princes, as they are beſt able to indulge it. Some are fond of paintings, ſome of medals, ſome of books, and others of natural curioſities. Were I equal to the deſign, I would certainly make a collection of honeſt men; but it is above the power of a private man, and only fit for the cabinet of a King. Beſide, it would require the ſkill of a perfect connoiſſeur; for it is a kind of ware frequently counterfeited with great art.

What an infinite ſatisfaction, and pleaſing variety, would it afford, to be poſſeſſed of men of all complexions, figures, and occupations, even to the very loweſt rank of mortals! If, as in other collections, they were to be bought according to their real value, I believe we ſhould find many a great man, like ſome gold and ſilver medals, worth but a ſmall ſum, and many a poor vaſſal, like ſome braſs ones, of great price: For virtue is not very delicate in the choice of her habitation; ſhe is often ſatisfied with a thatched roof over her head.

What thinks your Royal Highneſs of ſuch an aſſembly? Would it not be a ſingular happineſs to ſee one's ſelf ſurrounded with ſincerity, honeſty, and honour? But I am of opinion that the Prince who would make ſuch a collection muſt be himſelf the chief piece in the cabinet; otherwiſe there would be great reaſon to doubt of his ability in chuſing. I ſhould have no fear but that the deſire of being admitted would make all the world grow honeſt, our volumes of law become waſte paper, and our Judges idle men: Perhaps alſo ſome ſort of learning would loſe its utility.

The various paſſions of mankind are, alas! but too evidently the ſources of almoſt an univerſal deluge of evil; but I am, by no means, of that ſect who believe it a neceſſary cement of ſociety. Be this as it will, your Royal Highneſs may ſafely begin your collection without the leaſt fear of its growing too numerous, any more than the entire extinction of the ſuppoſed neceſſary ſparks of vice.

We have a common proverb, which ſays, "Tell me his companions, and I ſhall know the man." Proverbs do not concern the common people only. Kings and Princes have often reaſon to bluſh at the morality they contain, and ought, in prudence, not to deſpiſe them, leſt men ſhould imagine they had not read the bible, in which, we find, the very wiſeſt of Kings uſed this energic method of writing.

Mankind have undoubtedly a right to judge of our morals by thoſe of our companions. He that aſſociates with men of looſe principles will deſervedly be thought little better than his company, be his own actions, in reality, ever ſo blameleſs. I confeſs there are ſome caſes in which a private ſubject is obliged to bear with the vices of particular men: I mean our own relations, or thoſe of our friends. Common civility will alſo engage us to receive viſits from, and converſe with, people whoſe diſpoſitions are as oppoſite to ours as fire is to water. In ſhort, our ſituation in life, and the laws of neighbourhood, frequently leave us not at liberty in the choice of our acquaintance; therefore this proverb cannot be applied to private men, without ſome exceptions; but a King has the power of a free choice among all his ſubjects; and for that reaſon mankind will infallibly judge of his ſenſe and principles by the honeſty and abilities of thoſe whom he honours with his confidence, and employs in affairs of importance. If the people have a bad opinion of his Miniſters, their beſt endeavours will fall ſhort of the end propoſed. If juſtice be not impartially adminiſtered, the people grow licentious, and the reproach will fall upon the King. If the Generals of his army be not expeditious, prudent, and reſolute, his troops behave ill, and he will bear the blame.

You, my dear Sir, are the joy and hope of our kingdom. Endeavour, therefore, betimes to correct and improve your judgment. All wiſe men apply themſelves to ſome peculiar ſtudy: That of a Prince is the knowledge of mankind.

Though we do not build with our own hands, yet when the houſe is finiſhed we are anſwerable for every fault that appears either in the deſign, or execution: When your Royal Highneſs advances a little further into the ſpacious field of hiſtory, you will find innumerable inſtances where poſterity have formed their judgment of Princes, not ſo much from their own actions as from thoſe of the inſtruments of their power. One of the beſt rules to direct you in your choice is to prefer ſuch men as are moſt univerſally eſteemed: You will reap the praiſe, and your kingdom will be happy. But if, on the contrary, you ſuffer men of ill fame to aſſume the helm, the commander, though ever ſo ſkilful, will be ſeverely cenſured for committing the management of his ſhip to ignorant or treacherous ſeamen, and thoſe who have entruſted him with their merchandize, will live in continual apprehenſion of the conſequence.

My deſign is not, by any means, to deprive the leaſt ſubject of his Sovereign's favour; but a King may be extremely mild and humane without entruſting the welfare of his people to diſhoneſt or unexperienced men.

My deareſt Prince! I lay my heart open to your ſevereſt examination. Age and buſineſs have indeed impaired my ſtrength and intellects; but this heart of mine, old as it is, burns ſtill with true zeal for my King and country; and which, in ſpite of time or fortune, nothing but the grave ſhall extinguiſh. I do not envy thoſe who ſurpaſs me in youth and vivacity, the honour of their ſeats near the King, and in his Council. It is enough for me that my grey head be counted among thoſe who have ſerved his Majeſty, and their country, faithfully; and that I be allowed the comfort of repoſing my weary limbs under the ſhadow of his wings, who will, one day, be the chief ornament and happineſs of Sweden.

CHARACTER *of a good* LAWYER.

SUCH a one muſt be a man of virtue, and the ſtricteſt probity, with an equitable heart as well as a reaſoning head, that thinks nothing profitable that is not honeſt, who is perfectly converſant in the municipal laws of his own country, as well as the univerſal principles of natural juſtice, who makes the practice of the law a noble, a liberal profeſſion, not a grovelling, mercenary trade, who exerts all the generous powers and faculties of his ſoul in the ever honoured cauſe of truth; but when he diſcovers the leaſt intended impoſition, the leaſt fraud, falſhood, or chicanery, deteſts the notion; that it is his duty to employ his ſkill and his eloquence in defence of wickedneſs, and to ſerve his client, be he right or wrong. In points of nicety and doubt he will advance, with modeſty and candour, every argument that his learning and knowledge ſuggeſt to him in favour of his client; but he will not aſſert what he knows to be falſe, he will not miſtate facts, he will not (according to the law phraſe) cook up his pleadings with ſcurrility, ſcandal, prolixity, and impertinence; he will not for his own lucrative purpoſes, or to gratify his own malice, or to force the adverſary party into an unreaſonable compoſition, be a propagator of underhand defamation, and inſidious calumny, or a prompter of diſcord, hatred, and animoſity, between neighbours, friends, and the neareſt relations; and he will, in all his practice, keep clear of the ſhameful crimes of barretry, champerty, and maintenance; he will not, for the ſake of appearing with a large bundle of papers, and making an oſtentatious parade of great buſineſs, or to feed his own avarice, multiply his pleadings with uſeleſs charges and invectives, which he knows muſt, in the end, be hurtful to his client; he will endeavour rather to cool than inflame the paſſions of the parties, and he will never be averſe to the recommending peace upon reaſonable and equitable terms, as his experience and obſervation will convince him of the fallibility of the ableſt mens opinions in matters of doubt and difficulty. In ſhort, to be a good lawyer, he muſt be not only a man of extenſive knowledge, and deep

learning, but, what is far more eſſential, he muſt be a man of honour, of truth, and of the ſtricteſt virtue; or further, he muſt be born with a beneficent and humane bottom. Such, there is the greateſt reaſon to believe, moſt of the Gentlemen now in the profeſſion really are, and ſuch, who are not ſo, will, it is to be hoped, not have it in their power to do much miſchief, as they certainly will be treated, not only by their brethren, but likewiſe by the Judges, with the contempt and abhorrence that they deſerve.

A ſecond LETTER *from Count* TESSIN *to his Royal pupil* GUSTAVUS, *Prince of* SWEDEN.

YOUR Royal Highneſs hath had a Governor many years, but perhaps without ever once having had leiſure to enquire into the meaning of his title, or extent of his duty. We derive our word Governor from the French Gouverneur, which originally ſignified a pilot, or he that ſtands at the helm of a ſhip, and whoſe buſineſs it is to bring thoſe who have intruſted him with their lives ſafe to land.

One part of a Governor's duty is to preſerve the health of his pupil, that his ſtrength of body may encreaſe with his years, and his life be extended to the greateſt poſſible length. It is in compliance with this duty that I am now and then obliged to thwart your inclinations; which, though it ſhould offend you at preſent, I flatter myſelf you will live to pardon. But to preſerve your health, and prolong your life, is not, alone, ſufficient. A Governor muſt be equally aſſiduous to render life happy: But real happineſs can, by no poſſibility, grow from any root, except that of religion, which muſt, therefore, be carefully planted in the heart.

The firſt thing we ſhould learn when we quit the cradle, is, to whom we are indebted for our being; that we are no leſs than the work of the Almighty. We then, moſt naturally, aſk in what manner we are to expreſs our gratitude, to worſhip and obey him. I cannot forbear acknowledging that your Royal Highneſs hath moſt chearfully fulfilled theſe principal duties; and I verily believe that Sweden may thank your tender voice for many of the bleſſings ſhe now enjoys.

After we have imbibed a true knowledge and fear of our Creator, the natural depravity of our hearts requires the immediate aſſiſtance of morality, which ought to tread upon the heels of faith: But to gain our early affections, it is neceſſary ſhe ſhould make her firſt appearance in her very gayeſt apparel. Tales, fables, ſimilies, and the like, are commonly the ornaments in which ſhe attracts our firſt attention; and as the firſt impreſſions are generally the ſtrongeſt, this agreeable dreſs may, not without reaſon, be ſuppoſed, to make us, ever after, prejudiced in her favour. It is with morality as with a chearful ſenſible friend: We like him firſt for his agreeable qualities, and afterwards, for his ſolid virtues. Morality, in like manner, keeps pace with our age: Whilſt we are young and gay, ſhe is all alacrity; but gradually aſſumes a face of gravity as we grow old and ſerious.

Hiſtory is our next ſtudy. A wiſe man will uſe his endeavours to be well acquainted with the houſe he is to inhabit. He will enquire into the nature and ſituation of the building, the character and œconomy of his predeceſſors. A comedian, who is ambitious to ſhine in his profeſſion, muſt be well acquainted with the hiſtory of the ſtage: He muſt inform himſelf in what manner other actors have played, and by what means they gained applauſe. What is man but a player? And the world but a theatre? On which no one will appear who hath not had a predeceſſor in the ſame character, whoſe example may be of ſervice to him.

Religion, morality, and hiſtory, are the firſt and moſt important branches of education: But as the minds of youth require frequent relaxation, and are capable of receiving great variety of impreſſions, it is thought neceſſary to interrupt our ſerious ſtudies with more trivial learning and bodily exerciſe, part of which is intended to give us a certain politeneſs of behaviour required in the ſociety with our fellow-creatures, and part to diveſt us of our natural ſtiffneſs, and teach us the graceful uſe of our limbs.

Thus far the general duties of a Governor; who, in leaving his pupil thus inſtructed, certainly deſerves praiſe and gratitude. But this is far from being the extent of his duty who is entruſted with the education of a Royal Prince. Where another's duty ceaſes, his may properly be ſaid to begin. When he hath taught the high born youth to be a man, he muſt then inſtruct him how to govern mankind.

The common duties of ſociety are infinitely leſs extenſive than thoſe of a Sovereign Prince, whoſe Governor is not only, in ſome meaſure, anſwerable for the peculiar virtues of his Royal charge, but for the future felicity of nations, and ſometimes of the whole world. A King hath often the fate of more than one nation in his power. Peace or war, happineſs or miſery to whole regions, are frequently the reſult of his counſels. But the more, and greater the virtues are that ſhould adorn a Throne, the more ſubtle and ſtubborn are the vices which ſurround it. A man of common rank is ſure to meet with many things in life to humble him. He will find more men ready to reproach him with his faults, than to excuſe and encourage them. But a young Prince, who, from his cradle, lives in a conſtant circle of flattery, falls much more eaſily into the vice of pride; a vice that infallibly caſts a cloud over all his virtues.

Other children are charged with their own vices; but, if thoſe of a Prince be in queſtion, the whole weight falls upon his Governor: And he who was thought the happieſt of mortals, is often condemned to ſpend the ſad remainder of his days in ſorrow, to ſee that all his care, his trouble, his late and early watchings, have been employed to no effect.

Honour is not to him that plants and waters, but to him that giveth the encreaſe. This good Being hath been pleaſed to ſend ſo ample a bleſſing on the honeſt endeavours of thoſe who have been appointed to watch over your early days, that we are without fear of reproach. You, my dear Sir, are now in the ſpring of your life. For Heaven's ſake, be careful of your ſpotleſs and tender heart! that the approaching ſummer of manhood may ripen the precious fruit which the preſent promiſing bloſſom gives us reaſon to expect.

We have four different judgments to look for: Firſt, that of their Majeſties, whoſe own bright example will render us more ſeverely anſwerable. Secondly, that of the nation; for which I expect more honour than I have deſerved: For he that is bleſſed with a rich ſoil, needs employ but little pains and tillage. The third, and moſt competent judge, will be your Royal ſelf. You, next to Heaven, are beſt acquainted with my heart. You, alone, can bear me witneſs, how often, and how earneſtly, I have dared to admoniſh you in our private hours. You beſt know whether I have ever ſown the leaſt ſeed of evil in your heart. If I have done this, may the poiſonous juice of the fruit it bears deſtroy my own ſoul! You are leaſt ignorant in what degree my own life hath been blameleſs; and whether, by my example, you have ever been tempted to do ill. I therefore chearfully ſubmit myſelf to your ſevereſt examination, and will receive your judgment as a glorious reward for my paſt ſervices. The fourth and laſt tribunal is that of the Omnipotent; where ſuffering innocence may expect to hear the unjuſt decrees of men repealed. I dare not call upon his juſtice; for I am but a man. I appeal to his infinite mercy, which I beſeech him to ſend down upon my Royal pupil, that he may become the token of an everlaſting covenant between his people and their God!

WILLIAMSBURG, *December* 24.

The Prince George, Capt. Sampſon, from Briſtol, is arrived in James river; but as ſhe has had a paſſage of eleven weeks, ſhe brings no news.

On Tueſday *the 29th of this inſtant* (December) *will be* HIRED, *at* King William *courthouſe*,

ABOUT fifty NEGROES, belonging to Mr. *Philip Johnſon*, conſiſting of men, women, and boys.—All perſons who hired the ſaid ſlaves for the laſt year are deſired to ſend them to the ſaid place, on the day above mentioned, well cloathed. It is expected that the money due for the hire will be punctually paid to the truſtees, to prevent ſuits, which will be ordered againſt thoſe who fail to make immediate payment.

To be SOLD, *at the late dwellinghouſe of Col.* John Fleming, *deceaſed, in* Cumberland *county, on* Thurſday *the 21ſt of* January *next, if fair, if not, the next fair day*,

ABOUT fifty choice SLAVES, among which is a good blackſmith, and ſeveral other valuable tradeſmen, a ſtock of horſes, cattle, and ſheep, a large quantity of corn and fodder, plantation utenſils, and ſeveral other uſeful articles. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, on giving bond and ſecurity; the bonds to carry intereſt from the date if not diſcharged when due.

THE EXECUTORS.

*** There is an exceeding fine PLANTATION to be rented any time before the ſale.

To be SOLD, *at public auction, on the premiſes, purſuant to the will of Mrs.* Frances Arnott, *deceaſed, on* Wedneſday *the 20th of* January,

THE PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND whereon Mrs. *Arnott* lately lived, lying on *Black Creek*, in *New Kent* county, containing 406 acres, whereon is a very good dwellinghouſe, and ſeveral convenient outhouſes, the ſituation very agreeable, and convenient to church, court, and mill, the ſoil good for tobacco, wheat, and corn, and the plantation in very good order for cropping. Twelve months credit will be given for one half the purchaſe money, and eighteen months credit for the other half, the purchaſer giving bond, with good ſecurity, to THE EXECUTORS.

STOLEN out of my paſture, in *Falmouth*, the 22d of *October* laſt, a bay horſe about 4 feet and a half high, branded on the near buttock IcP, with white hairs on his wethers, and trots and paces. Whoever will deliver the ſaid horſe to me, in the *Great Fork* in *Culpeper*, or give me notice ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive THIRTY SHILLINGS.

JAMES POLLARD.

TREASURY OFFICE, *December* 16, 1772.

I CANNOT ſufficiently expreſs my Aſtoniſhment that ſo little Punctuality was obſerved by many Collectors of the Duties and Taxes, as well as others indebted to the Treaſury, in the Payments they ought to have made at the laſt General Court, and the late Meeting of the Merchants. I know it has been inſinuated by ſome that I am inclined to be over rigorous; but let all ſuch conſider how very eſſential it is to the Honour of this great Country that the Credit of its public Treaſury ſhould be effectually maintained; and let them inform me how I am to anſwer the Demands of the public Creditors, and be prepared to exchange the Treaſury Notes, unleſs the Duties and Taxes, impoſed for theſe Purpoſes, are regularly collected and paid.

When I had the Honour of being firſt appointed to this Office, it is very well known how Matters ſtood: Many Collectors, largely indebted, were dead, and I found many innocent Securities unhappily involved in the greateſt Difficulties. Under theſe Circumſtances I judged it moſt adviſeable to reduce Things to Order by Degrees, having Regard to the ultimate Security of the Public. By purſuing this Method I am convinced much has been ſaved; and I flatter myſelf it will be found that very few, if any Debts, will be loſt which were not deſperate before I had any Thing to do with them.

But Indulgencies of every Kind muſt now be at an End; and my Duty compels me to acquaint all concerned that I ſhall hold myſelf indiſpenſably obliged, without Reſpect of Perſons, to put the Laws into the ſtricteſt Execution againſt all ſuch as continue in Arrear after the 25th of *January* next, when another general Meeting of the Merchants is expected; and that I ſhall, in future, after the End of every General Court, think it neceſſary to publiſh an exact Liſt of every Defaulter. I deſire the ſeveral Clerks to ſend me the proper Liſts and Copies of the Collectors Bonds, given from Time to Time, that I may be prepared to enforce a Performance of the Conditions of them. I muſt alſo requeſt the ſeveral HIGH SHERIFFS to make up their Accounts for their whole Counties at once; and, to avoid the Confuſion that may be introduced into the Office by the Remiſſneſs of many Under Sheriffs, as well as other Collectors, I declare, once for all, that I will receive no partial Payments.

Finding that ſuch Part of the Fund as was expected to ariſe from Ordinary Licences is likely to be diminiſhed, and it having been repreſented to me that this is owing to many Ordinary Keepers failing to renew their Licences regularly, I muſt beg it as a Favour of the Gentlemen Deputy Attornies to give ſome Attention to this Buſineſs, and I will, on Demand, pay all Fees that may ariſe in ſuch Proſecutions as they may think neceſſary to engage in, where they cannot be had of the Delinquents.

RO. C. NICHOLAS, TREASURER.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber's plantation, in *Eſſex* county, on the 10th or 12th of *November* laſt, a likely bay mare, about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, very forward with foal, has a dark hanging mane and ſwitch tail, white hind legs, a ſtar in her forehead, and on the back of her neck, about ſix or ſeven inches from her ears, has a white ſtreak, which was occaſioned by the cut of a rope, and is branded on the near buttock RO. Alſo a ſutty coloured horſe, 4 years old laſt ſpring, about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, with a dark hanging mane and ſprig tail, cannot recollect that he is branded, but if he is it is RW on one of his buttocks. Whoever will deliver the ſaid horſe and mare to me ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS, or FIFTY SHILLINGS for either, and TWENTY POUNDS if he proſecutes the thief to conviction, if a white man. ROBERT P. WARING.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Cheſterfield*, on *Sunday* the 22d of *November*, a New Negro fellow who calls himſelf BONNAUND, and ſays he came from a place of that name, in the *Ibo* country, in *Africa*; he is of ſmall ſtature, and pitted with the ſmallpox; had on a new felt hat, new cotton waiſtcoat and breeches, new ſhoes, and black knit ſtockings. Whoever ſecures him ſo that I may get him ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS, beſides what the law allows.

RICHARD BOOKER.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſchooner *Occoquan*, lying in *Yeocomico* river, a convict ſervant named *James M'Lane*, about 5 feet 10 inches high, of a bold countenance, well made, and wears his own long dark brown hair; had on a blue coat and waiſtcoat, leather breeches, and a pair of trouſers, made of duck, over them, a caſtor hat, old ſhoes, a pair of ſale ſtockings, and one white and one check ſhirt. Whoever conveys the ſaid ſervant to me ſhall have the above reward either from Mr. *Thomas Lawſon*, or

JOHN TAYLOE.

TAKEN up, in *Lunenburg*, on *Meherrin* river, a ſmall ſorrel mare, about 4 feet 2 inches high, with a white mane and tail, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, about 4 or 5 years old, neither docked nor branded, and trots naturally. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l. WILLIAM LOVE.

RUN away from the subscriber, on *Friday* the 4th of this instant *(December)* two *Virginia* born slaves, one of which is a very likely fellow, about 21 years of age, has run away before, and passed by the name of JOHN SCOT, but his proper name is JOE; had on an old green sagathy coat, *Virginia* cloth waistcoat, oznabrig shirt, russia drill breeches, coarse ribbed stockings, and an old hat bound with white. The other is a low squat fellow, about 30 years old, named TONY, with his teeth out before; had on an old cotton jacket, oznabrig shirt, new cotton breeches, new felt hat, and a pair of new shoes. Whoever takes up the said Negroes, and brings them to me, or gives intelligence so that I may get them again, shall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS if taken in the colony, and THIRTY SHILLINGS if out thereof.

RICHARD BROWDER.

TAKEN up, in *Chesterfield*, on *Falling* creek, a large sorrel horse, about 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock H, has some saddle spots; a small blaze down his face, and a snip on his nose, a hanging mane and short tail, his left hind foot white, and appears to be young. Posted, and appraised to 12l.

JOHN BRUMMALL.

TAKEN up, in *Prince George*, a small sorrel horse about 4 or 5 years old, 4 feet 4 inches high, with a hanging mane and switch tail, has a blaze face, and trots and paces well. Posted, and appraised to 5l. 10s.

ISHAM EPPES.

WILLIAMSBURG, *December* 11, 1772.

PURSUANT to the Act of Assembly, we this Day repaired to the public Treasury, and, having examined the Treasurer's Accounts of the different Receipts and Payments since the last Settlement, and compared them with their proper Vouchers, find that they are all fairly and justly stated. The Balance due to the public Account appears to be one thousand one hundred and forty nine Pounds five Shillings and eight Pence three Farthings; the Balance due to the Fund of old Taxes we find to be ten thousand and fifty four Pounds thirteen Shillings and five Pence; the Balance due to the Fund of ten thousand Pounds, issued in 1769, we find to be nine thousand and ninety eight Pounds; and the Balance of the Taxes appropriated to the Redemption to the last thirty thousand Pounds, which have been received, to be five thousand nine hundred and forty seven Pounds eighteen Shillings and seven Pence. We have this Day burnt and destroyed of such Treasury Notes as are now redeemable, to the Amount of twenty thousand five hundred and thirteen Pounds nineteen Shillings. The several Balances which are still due to the Public the Treasurer produced to us, and they remain in his Hands to be accounted for at a future Day.

JOHN RANDOLPH,
JOHN BLAIR,
BEN: WALLER,
GEORGE WYTHE.

For SALE, *upon very reasonable* TERMS,

THE following TRACTS of LAND, *viz.* that pleasantly situated seat on *James* river, in *Prince George* county, called *Maycox*, opposite to *Westover*, This place, I presume, is so generally known that a more particular description of it would be unnecessary. Also a tract of 100 acres, in the same county, commonly called the *Mill Quarter*, about seven miles from *Maycox*; the soil is good for *Indian* corn. A tract on *Blackwater*, containing 1000 acres, lying in *Prince George* county also, about twelve miles from *Blandford*; the soil is very good for *Indian* corn and wheat. One other tract, containing about 1300 acres, lying partly in *Prince George*, and partly in *Dinwiddie*, one mile from *Petersburg*, and two from *Blandford*; the soil is exceeding good for wheat and *Indian* corn. The two last mentioned tracts are in good order for cropping, with five or six hands. Also a tenement of 25 acres, adjoining the town of *Petersburg*, whereon is a dwellinghouse, kitchen, and all other necessary outhouses, also several lumber houses, and about four acres of meadow ground enclosed for pasturage, which may be greatly improved at a small expence. This place is well calculated for a Gentleman in trade, having a very good landing, lies within 100 yards of *Robert Bolling*'s tobacco warehouses, and on both sides of the main road leading to all the warehouses on *Appomattox* river. The two first mentioned tracts may be entered upon the first day of *January*, 1773; the others cannot be delivered till the first day of *January*, 1774, unless the purchasers will take the Negroes, stocks, *&c. &c.* thereon at their value. Any person inclinable to purchase either of the above mentioned tracts is desired to apply to the subscriber, living in *Petersburg*.

*** On *Friday* the 15th of *January* next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, will be sold, to the highest bidder, at the subscriber's plantation on *Sappony* creek, in *Dinwiddie* county, about twenty very likely NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls, chiefly *Virginia* born. Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchasers giving bond, and good security, and, if not punctually discharged, to carry interest from the date.

BOLLING STARK, *Attorney for*
GEORGE M'MURDO, *and*
JOHN RAVENSCROFT.

WILLIAMSBURG, *December* 15, 1772.

I HAVE, JUST COME TO HAND,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

DOCTOR NORRIS'S

ANTIMONIAL DROPS,

WHICH ARE TO BE SOLD AT MY SHOP.

WILLIAM PASTEUR.

To be RENTED, *and entered upon immediately, for the remainder of my term, being four years from the first of* January *next*,

THE large BRICK HOUSE on the main street in *Williamsburg*, together with the WOODEN STORE and other improvements thereunto belonging. The whole rent I am under obligation to pay Doctor *Carter* is sixty pounds a year, and the store rents for fifteen pounds.

RICHARD DAVIS.

To be LET, *on* Thursday *the* 14*th of* January *next, at* Warwick *courthouse, being court day*,

THE building of a neat WOODEN CHURCH, for the parish of *Warwick*, of the following dimensions, to wit, fifty feet long, twenty four feet wide, and twenty feet pitch; to be well under pinned, painted, and the whole to be finished in the best manner. Further particulars relative to the undertaking, together with the payments, will be then made known to the undertaker, who is to give bond and security for the faithful performance of such undertaking.

WILLIAM LANGHORNE,
THOMAS HAYNES, } Churchwardens.

NORFOLK, *December* 12, 1772.

THE subscriber has received (agreeable to bill of lading, by the schooner *Mulberry*, *Charles Rothery*, master) from Messrs. *Mease* and *Caldwell*, of *Philadelphia*, four large CASES, and one TRUNK, for Mr. *Thomas Walker*, junior. As he is not acquainted with that Gentleman, he takes this method of informing him the goods are now in his warehouse.

MATTHEW PHRIPP.

TAKEN up, in *Brunswick*, a sorrel horse, paces naturally, has a blaze face, branded on the near buttock A, and on the off buttock I. Posted, and appraised to 9l.

DAVID ROPER.

TAKEN up, in *Chesterfield*, a brindled heifer, marked with two smooth crops and underkeel in each ear. Posted, and appraised to 1l. 15s.

ISAAC LINCH.

WHEREAS I purchased of Mr. *Thomas Owen*, of *Pittsylvania*, 943 acres of land on *Dan* river, and 400 acres on *Sandy* river, in *Pittsylvania*, for which I gave the said *Owen* my bond for 290l. to be paid at three different payments; the first of which was in *June*, 1771, the second in *October*, 1771, which were accordingly paid, and five pounds on the last payment, for which I have receipts: And whereas the said *Owen* was to make me a good right and title to the lands at the second payment, but has not complied with his bond in that respect, and is now removed into *North Carolina*, this is therefore to acquaint the public that I will not pay the 95l. which remain of the last payment, until the said *Owen* makes me a good right and title to the whole land.

SYLVESTER ADAMS.

RUN away from the subscriber, at *Petersburg*, about the middle of *September* last, a very likely Negro man named PHIL, about 20 years of age, of a yellowish complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high, and proportionably made; he is a native of *Africa*, but speaks broken *English*, having been some years in the *West Indies*, and has lost two joints off two of his fingers on his right hand; had on an oznabrig shirt, an old *Virginia* cloth waistcoat, with a new Negro cotton jacket over it, and a pair of old check trousers. As he has been used to the sea, he will probably endeavour to get on board some ship, and make his escape out of the colony; all masters of vessels are therefore forewarned from harbouring or carrying him off, at their peril. I will give THREE POUNDS reward to any person who will deliver said slave to me, or to Mr. *Hugh M'Mekin* at *Portsmouth*, and FORTY SHILLINGS to secure him in any gaol, and give notice thereof.

THOMAS GORDON.

TAKEN up, in *Pittsylvania*, a dark bay mare, with some white hairs in her face, three or four years old this spring, about 13 hands high, and branded on the off shoulder and buttock S. Also an iron grey mare, neither docked nor branded. Posted, and appraised to 10l. each.

CHARLES DUNCAN.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Prince George* a Negro man about 30 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, and says he came from *Barbados* with Capt. *Atkinson*. He has two blankets, three oznabrig shirts, three pair of trowsers, a cotton waistcoat without sleeves, a striped *Virginia* cloth jacket, and a pair of plaid hose. Whoever owns the said Negro is desired to take him away, and pay charges.

HENRY BATTE.

JOSEPH FAULKS, the noted performer in HORSEMANSHIP, who has exhibited in different parts of *Virginia*, and gave great satisfaction, intends performing at *Gloucester* courthouse, near *John Fox*, Esquire's, on *Saturday* the 26th and *Monday* the 28th instant *(December)* at one o'clock.

FALLS *of* POTOWMACK, *Sept.* 10, 1772.

I THE subscriber am the manufacturer of SNUFF and TOBACCO, who formerly resided at *Bladensburg*, in *Maryland*, and at this time have a quantity of very good old snuff by me, grown better by age, which I would willingly dispose of by wholesale on very reasonable terms; that is, in such a manner as to allow the purchaser a very good profit in retailing it. Those who incline to become customers to me may be furnished with any quantity on notice given, and it shall either be packed in *Weston*'s or *Kippen*'s bottles, or in country made pots, agreeable to orders. From my own observation, patriotism in *Virginia* and *Maryland* is not so dormant but it may be awakened by a proper application to a person's real interest; and I am convinced that many Gentlemen, through choice, and taste likewise, would prefer mine to foreign snuff, provided they could be furnished with it in their own neighbourhood; which induces me to think that the Gentlemen merchants can have no objections to procure it for them, when I can assure them that customary commissions will be allowed them, or that they will have a sufficient profit in retailing it. However, such Gentlemen as would take one dozen bottles, or more, at a time, and lodge payment for the same with some merchant convenient to them, shall have it at my wholesale prices; and I will engage to deliver the same to their orders at general landing places, on both sides of the rivers *Potowmack* and *Rappahannock*, and at *Norfolk* for Gentlemen on *York* and *James* rivers; they paying package and freight, the charge whereof will be very small, and shall not forget to recommend it to the care of their merchant. The prices will be as follow: For one dozen, or more, of snuff, commonly called plain *Scotch*, in *Kippen*'s bottles, three dollars *per* dozen; in *Weston*'s bottles five dollars *per* dozen; and in proportion for pots. Those who chuse it, may have the snuff packed in bulk, either in large pots of twelve to twenty pounds each, or in tight casks from thirty or forty pounds each, to four or five hundred pounds, at two shillings and eight pence, *Maryland* currency, *per* pound, payable in dollars, at seven shillings and six pence each, exclusive of the charge for pot or cask. I likewise make round high toast at two shillings and six pence, rappee at four shillings, and *Spanish* snuff at five shillings, *Virginia* currency, *per* pound, when six pounds, or more, are taken at a time. The two latter kinds, either plain or scented, at choice of the purchaser. I would gladly enforce an encouragement of my manufacture by a reiteration of my good opinion of the taste of the Gentlemen and Ladies of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, as well as of the readiness and willingness of the merchants to oblige them, by taking quantities of me for the purpose of retailing: and would recommend it to Gentlemen at a distance to give their orders to their merchant, who will forward them to me; all which orders shall be strictly and punctually complied with, both as to the kinds of snuff they may direct, and in every other respect. Those Gentlemen merchants who may receive snuff from me, to be distributed by them to Gentlemen in their neighbourhood, shall be entitled to 10 *per cent.* for their trouble; and I only request from them a remittance of the balance, after deducting their commissions. A collection of all orders that may be offered them is therefore desired, and their forwarding them to me immediately by post, or otherwise, will be acknowledged a particular favour. I would likewise furnish cut tobacco of two sorts, *viz.* shag and saffron; the first for chew, the latter for the pipe; provided orders of consequence enough to induce me to manufacture it are timely received. The price of each will be nine pence, *Virginia* currency, *per* pound, by the dozen, and in smaller quantities at ten pence *per* pound. I have now only to observe that those Ladies and Gentlemen who are not already acquainted with the quality of my snuff and tobacco (which I affirm to be good) may receive information from many Gentlemen concerning it, in most parts of *Virginia* and *Maryland*, who have heretofore had trial of both; and I wish for no other recommendation. I humbly conceive that the interest of the public is concerned in the encouragement of country manufactures, and I shall, in future, if properly supported by it, in this very useful branch of its commerce, gratefully acknowledge the favours that may be conferred on the public's very humble servant,

RICHARD THOMPSON.

TAKEN up, in *Loudoun*, near *Gum Spring* meeting house, a sorrel mare, about 12 hands high, has a star in her forehead, branded on the right thigh H. Posted, and appraised to 4l.—The taker up has since removed into *Spotsylvania*, where the owner is desired to come.

DENNES WRIGHT.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, near *Lewis*'s ferry bridge, a small sorrel mare about two years old last spring, has a star in her forehead, but neither docked nor branded. Appraised to 4l.

SAMUEL COMER.

PETERSBURG, *November* 30, 1772.

THIS is to give notice to all thoſe Gentlemen who are concerned in ſhipping tobacco from *Robert Bolling*'s warehouſe, that they are deſired to ſend their notes with the inſpection, as they may depend that no tobacco will be delivered without both, as credit for inſpection will never be had again during my continuance, on account of the diſappointments I lately met with. I hope that due notice will be taken of this advertiſement by all thoſe Gentlemen concerned, as they may depend it will be ſtrictly attended to by their humble ſervant,

GEORGE ARCHER.

To be SOLD, *at* Charlotteſville, *on* Thurſday *the 14th of* January *next (being* Albemarle *court day) if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day,*

SIXTEEN likely *Virginia* born SLAVES, being part of the late Col. *Richard Johnſon*'s eſtate. They conſiſt of MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, and GIRLS. Credit will be given till the 25th of *October* next, the purchaſers giving bond, with approved ſecurity. Thoſe bonds which may remain unpaid any time exceeding one month after they become due, to carry intereſt from the date.

THE EXECUTORS.

GOOCHLAND, *December* 5, 1772.

STRAYED, or ſtolen, from Capt. *Youngbuſband*'s, in *September* laſt, a roan horſe, near 4 years old, 4 feet 6 inches and a half high, his head darker than his body, has a ſtar in his face, both his hind feet white, has a ſcar on the top of his rump, occaſioned by the bite of another horſe, branded low on the near buttock W, and on the off buttock TP, paces altogether. Whoever gives information ſo that I get him again ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS.

THOMAS PLEASANTS.

To be SOLD, *to the higheſt bidder, on* Tueſday *the 29th of this inſtant* (December) *at* Bedford *court-houſe,*

TWO hundred and thirty acres of rich TOBACCO WOOD LAND, lying a little above *Mead*'s mill, on *Elk* creek, in *Bedford*, about ſix miles from the courthouſe. Six months credit will be allowed, on giving bond, with ſecurity, to

ROBERT DONALD.

JUST arrived, the *Trimley*, Capt. *Page*, with about ſeventy choice healthy SERVANTS, among whom are many tradeſmen, *viz.* tailors, weavers, maſons, a tallow chandler, ſhoemakers, carpenters, gardeners, a baker, a book-keeper, a ſchoolmaſter, a mantua maker, with many farmers and labourers. The ſale will commence at *Leeds* town, on *Monday* the 21ſt of *December*, and continue until all are ſold. A reaſonable credit will be allowed, on giving bond, with approved ſecurity, to

JAMES MILLS, and company.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 10th of *October*, an indented ſervant man named MATTHEW SAVAGE, *Virginia* born, and I am told ſeveral of his relations live near *Williamſburg*. He indented himſelf in *Ireland*, and came over from thence, in a ſhip with many *Iriſh* ſervants, to *Baltimore* town. I made a purchaſe of all the healthy ſervants in the ſhip, and he was one of the number: But finding he was an *American* born, I would not ſell him, but agreed to give him liberty to hire himſelf, in order to raiſe the ſum of 25l. *Maryland* currency; on the payment of which I agreed to give up his indentures. He appeared to be very thankful, as I had not treated him as a common ſervant, and promiſed to be very induſtrious, to raiſe the money for his freedom; and in order to get him employed, I gave him a letter to a relation of mine, who was building a mill, to employ him, and ſent by him a bolting cloth for the mill, value eight pounds, but I have never ſince heard of him, or the bolting cloth. He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, well ſet, about 45 years of age, of a ruddy complexion, wears his own black hair, talks much of his abilities in the management of indigo, and ſays he was overſeer for Colonel *Byrd*, at one of his indigo plantations. He had on, and took with him, a grey bearſkin coat, black pluſh breeches, a pair of black worſted ſtockings, two or three pair of thread ditto, green cloth trowſers, and other apparel, which I cannot exactly deſcribe. Whoever will take up the ſaid ſervant, and deliver him to the ſubſcriber, in *George Town, Frederick* county, *Maryland*, ſhall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

STRAYED, or ſtolen, from my paſture, a blooded bay mare, 13 hands and a half high, branded on the left buttock TN, has a long ſwitch tail, and long mane hanging on the left ſide of her neck, with a ſnip or white on her upper lip, trots altogether, and is rather cathamed. Whoever brings the ſaid mare to me ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS.

JAMES SOUTHALL.

HANOVER TOWN, *December* 7, 1772.

AS I have juſt opened TAVERN in the houſe lately occupied by my father, *Thomas Tinſley*, in the ſaid town, and intend keeping as good or the beſt entertainment in the colony, I ſhall be much obliged to thoſe who will favour me with their cuſtom, as they may depend on being genteelly entertained.

CRUTCHFIELD TINSLEY.

I HAVE a new BRIG under charter for *Madeira* that will ſail by the middle of next month. Thoſe Gentlemen who have any freight to come from thence will very much oblige me by ſending their orders in time.

MATTHEW PHRIPP.

FREDERICKSBURG, *December* 1, 1772.

HAVING ſtill a very large aſſortment of *European* and other GOODS on hand, ſuited to both fall and ſpring, I would willingly lump off the whole, or in parcels aſſorted, at a very low advance, for caſh, tobacco, bills of exchange, or at ſhort credit with ſecurity. Mean time I will ſell them in ſmall parcels, or by retail, at 50 *per cent.* advance, on firſt ſterling coſt (by real invoice) for ready money, or tobacco. Among the above is a full aſſortment of RUGS and BLANKETS of almoſt all kinds and prices, ſtriped DUFFILS of various prices, and COVERLIDS.——I muſt earneſtly requeſt all thoſe whoſe bonds and accounts are due to make ſpeedy payments, and ſave me from the diſagreeable neceſſity I am under of putting to immediate diligence all bonds and accounts over due that are not paid this fall, or very early next ſpring, and that without reſpect to perſons. The Gentlemen and others indebted, by paying particular attention to this, will very greatly oblige

GEORGE MITCHELL.

General Poſt Office, New York, Nov. 1, 1771.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on account of the new regulation of the poſt from *Canada*, which is to arrive every *Tueſday* evening at this office, and the weekly poſt from the eaſtward and ſouthward arriving every *Wedneſday*, the mail going from hence by the packets will, for the future, be cloſed at twelve o'clock at night, on the firſt *Wedneſday* in every month (being the ſame time it cloſes at the General Poſt Office in *London* for *America*) and a packet diſpatched therewith, the next day, for *Falmouth*.

By command of the Deputy Poſtmaſter General.

ALEXANDER COLDEN, Secretary.

WE the ſubſcribers take this method of informing the public that a ſtage is now carried on between Philadelphia and Baltimore, by the way of Wilmington and Charles Town: The advantages that will attend this ſtage, we hope, will induce every perſon that wants a quick diſpatch to Baltimore to favour us with their cuſtom. As Wilmington is ſituated on Chriſtiana, two miles from Delaware river, and Charles Town, on North Eaſt river, eight from the mouth of Elk river, we ſhall never be detained by contrary winds, which is frequently the caſe with other ſtages. Foudrey and Buſh's ſtage leaves the Crooked Billet wharf, in Philadelphia, every Wedneſday, and returns every Friday: Patrick Hamilton's ſtage waggon leaves Charles Town every Thurſday, and returns every Friday from Wilmington; and his packet leaves Charles Town every Saturday, and returns every Wedneſday. Paſſengers pay from Philadelphia to Wilmington two ſhillings; from Wilmington to Charles Town five ſhillings; from Charles Town to Baltimore four ſhillings. Goods are received in Philadelphia by Meſſieurs Edwards and Marris, Cheſtnut ſtreet wharf.

PATRICK HAMILTON,
FOUDREY AND BUSH.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT eleven hundred ACRES of LAND, lying in *Orange* county, thirty miles from *Fredericksburg*, on the road to the courthouſe. For particulars enquire of Capt. *Reubin Daniel*, who is empowered to treat for the ſame. The land may be laid off in parcels, as beſt ſuit the purchaſers. An indiſputable title will be made, and twelve months credit allowed.

GEORGE DANIEL.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND in *Hanover* county, adjoining the ſeat of Mr. *John Skelton*, containing 337 acres, on which are neceſſary houſes for a plantation, in good order for cropping; there is on the ſaid land a fine place for a meadow, a creek running through it. Likewiſe a good apple and peach orchard. Credit will be given till *June* for one hundred and fifty pounds, and *June* twelvemonth the balance, with bond, and approved ſecurity. I likewiſe propoſe ſelling the place I purchaſed of Mr. *Smith*, the tract containing 212 acres, with a good dwellinghouſe, kitchen, ſtorehouſe, ſtable, barn, &c. The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber. I alſo beg the favour of thoſe indebted to me to make payment; and thoſe who have any demands are deſired to make them known.

JOHN THORNTON.

To be SOLD, *at public auction, at* Fredericksburg, *on the 29th of this inſtant* (December) *if fair, otherwiſe next fair day,*

THIRTY SIX choice SLAVES, among which are, an exceeding valuable COACHMAN, 28 years old, and an elderly, but very valuable, HOUSE SERVANT, capable of waiting on a Gentleman's perſon, managing a garden and ſtud, and long uſed to drive a coach. Credit will be allowed till the 25th of *April* for one half, and till the 25th of *October* for the other, bearing intereſt from the ſale; the purchaſers to procure the engagement of ſome merchant, of my acquaintance, to pay the money by the laſt days of each General Court, and give bond themſelves, to

JAMES MERCER.

NORFOLK, *November* 24, 1772.

THE ſubſcriber, having convenient ſtores for the reception of GOODS, ſtill continues to receive and ſell goods, at public and private ſale, on commiſſion, and begs leave to inform the public that the greateſt punctuality will be obſerved in payment of the proceeds at any juncture. He alſo begs leave to return his employers and friends his moſt hearty thanks for their favours heretofore received, and hopes for a continuance of their cuſtom ſo long as they find him punctual, which ſhall be his conſtant endeavour to abide by.

GEORGE KELLY, V. M.

To be SOLD, *by the proprietors, at public vendue on the firſt day of* April, 1773, *together, or in parts as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers, for caſh, or ſhort credit,*

THE OXFORD FORGE, or BLOOMERY, in *Bedford* county, with all the lands thereunto belonging, being 6000 acres, well timbered, advantageouſly ſituated for coaling, the ſtream is good, there are ſeveral banks of ore, ſufficient for any number of iron works the owner or owners may think proper to erect. The quality of the iron that has already been made in the bloomery, or blooming way, is not inferior to any on the continent. There are two ſeats for furnaces, the ſartheſt not exceeding a quarter of a mile from the ore banks; and we can venture to aſſure any perſon or perſons, that may incline to purchaſe, that a furnace may be built at either of the ſaid places as cheap, and carried on at as ſmall expence, as at any place in *America*. Pig or bar iron may be exported at a ſmall expence, as the forge lies within one mile of *James* river, which affords an eaſy carriage within ſix or ſeven miles of navigation. The country in which the ſaid works are ſituated is very extenſive, and as there are no iron works to intercept their market, the demand for iron will be very great. A conſiderable part of the ſaid lands is very capable of farming, or planting. There is alſo a large quantity of meadow ground. The terms of ſale may be known by applying either to *Robert Harper*, of *Berkeley* county, *Thomas James*, late of *Carliſle* ironworks, in *Cumberland* county, *Pennſylvania*, or to *Benjamin Etledge*, on the premiſes, who will ſhew the lands, &c. Indiſputable titles will be made the purchaſers.

ROBERT HARPER,
THOMAS JAMES.

N. B. There is an exceeding good ſawmill within a hundred yards of the forge, with ſundry conveniencies for mills of any other kind, which the purchaſer may think proper to erect.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of *Sarah M'Andree*, deceaſed, are deſired to apply for payment before the laſt day of *January* next, as I purpoſe ſelling the eſtate at that time.

JACOB BRUCE, Executor.

WARWICK, *November* 1, 1772.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale about five thouſand acres of LAND, lying in different parts of *Pittſylvania* county, and moſtly upon *Smith*'s river, the ſoil of which is well calculated either for making tobacco or hemp. The terms may be known by applying to *John Rowland*, who lives near the land, and will ſhew it to any perſon inclining to purchaſe.

PATRICK HUNTER.

WARWICK, *October* 25, 1772.

AS the ſtore formerly kept by *Alexander Stewart* at *Rocky Ridge*, for *James* and *Robert Donald*, and company, is now broke up, and the debts put into my hands to collect, all thoſe indebted for dealings there are deſired to pay off their accounts immediately, or ſettle their balances by bond; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſtore are deſired to apply to me for payment.

PATRICK HUNTER.

Who has for ſale a TRACT of LAND lying on the forks of *Roanoke*, in *Mecklenburg* county, containing about 600 acres, on which is an exceeding good dwellinghouſe, ſtorehouſe, and other neceſſary buildings, as alſo ſeveral valuable improvements. As the land lies within ſixteen miles of the courthouſe, and eighty from *Peterſburg*, it would anſwer any perſon very well who intends keeping a back ſtore.

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